## The Evening Cimes

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1901. Publication Office,

THE HUTCHINS BUILDING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. Subscription by Mail-One Year: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY ...... \$6.00 MORNING AND SUNDAY ...... 4.00 4.00

EVENING AND SUNDAY .....

SUNDAY ONLY .. Monthly by Carrier: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY. Fifty cents MORNING AND SUNDAY ..... Thirty-five cents
EVENING AND SUNDAY ..... Thirty-five cents

THE TIMES COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### Circulation Statement.

ed October 12, 1901, was as follows: Sunday, October 6. Morday, October 7 Tuesday, October 7 Tuesday, October 9. Tyersday, October 10. Friday, October 11. baturday, October 12.	39,1: 39,4: 39,7: 39,2: 39,5:
Total	

### The Situation in Pennsylvania

The press despatches from Harris burg indicate that the Quay Democrats recently ousted from membership in the Democratic State Central Committee may succeed in nullifying the action of the committee in nominating Mr. Coray, an independent Republican, for the office of State Treasurer in lieu of Mr. Paim, who resigned to pave the way for such action. It appears that today is the last upon which the substitution the intimations are that the day, and | been, more, will be exhausted by the court cause of good government at heart.

These include the men removed from What the American people need most the committee. Now we behold them in the way of tariff reform is relief and the reform element within the Republican party. They think that if Mr. and Mr. Palm's kept on, the indepenmovement a dismal failure.

Under such circumstances there will present temper. be but one logical course for the inde pendent Republicans to pursue. If the nomination of Mr. Coray is defeated in this way, they should swing solidly to the support of the Democratic candidates. There is no reason why any honest Republican cannot support Mr. Palm, as matters now stand. That genplace for Mr. Coray. The Democratic to meet the wishes of the independent Republicans, the latter should now adgive the entire Democratic ticket an enabout as little as he can do.

the purpose of these Quay Democrats should be frustrated, everything will be plain sailing, for Coray will remain upon the ticket and fusion will be legally complete. It will then be merely a question of getting votes enough to

## A Dramatic Contrast.

A convention of clergymen in New York recently gave thanks for the abolition of the canteen. At about the same time the soldiers at Fort Ethan Ailen, Vermont, were rictously intoxicated in village barrooms because they had nowhere else to go for liquor.

This is only one more of the numer ous object lessons which have been afble that at the moment when the meeting in New York was offering up its prayers of thanksgiving, the exasperated and hard-worked company officers of that Vermont post were mentally ejaculating, "O Lord, how long?"

One reason why the so-called temperthe people on one side see only theory and those on the other deal with conditions. Like many other questions affeeting human nature, that of the use of intoxicating liquor cannot be settled broadly for all humanity. It must be decided separately, by and for each individual. There is no doubt that it would be a good thing if no man ever used alcoholic stimulants, for there is misery along that road. It would be well, also, if there were no incurable consumptives, dyspeptics, or hypochondriacs in the world. But all these classes of people exist, and so do the Pharisees and the fanatics, and they will probably continue to exist to the end of time. The object of intelligent and right thinking people should be to reduce as fast as may be the size of the undesirable classes, and to this end it is necessary to consider things as they are, not as we should all like them

It would simplify matters amazingly if every person could be induced by gentle persuasion to leave off sinning and become perfect; or if he could make himself perfect without outside help. This may happen in some future state but on earth, and now, it is not done. It is necessary, also, to consider the fact that sometimes a well-meant effort to cut off some particular evil results in a worse evil than the one forbidden. It follows, therefore, that we must in all efforts at reform endeavor to under stand and estimate the actual conditions which exist, and remember that they cannot be absolutely changed in a hurry, without doing more harm than

As things are at present, the majority

uals of the first class from joining the movement, third class. This is to the interest of Not mor know what harm it was doing when it caused the abolition of the canteen. Having at heart the interests of the army, the officers devised the canteen plar to keep their men out of barrooms and dives. It worked well for twenty years. Now they see their work undone, and recruits falling into habits which will spoil them for the service and for life. They have accurate many fact life in the gun since the recent test, when it was found that the pressures yere not was found that the pressures react not obtain the required velocities. The results of the trial of the gun will be awaited with much interest. Another gun which has arrived at Sandy Hook is a cast-steel gun bought in Sweden. When General Miles was in Sensical. The courage of any young gun. As soon as the gun is accurate the recent test, when it was found that the pressures react not obtain the required velocities. The results of the trial of the gun will be awaited with much interest. Another gun which has arrived at Sandy Hook is a cast-steel gun bought in Sweden. When General Miles was in Service and the pressures react not obtain the pressures react not obtain the pressures react not the pressures react not obtain the pressures of the trial of the gun will be awaited with much interest. Another gun which has arrived at Sandy Hook is a cast-steel gun bought in the orthogone and the pressures reaction accurately and exasperated.

### The Trust Idea of Reciprocity.

The proposed action of the leather manufacturers in favor of the free im portation of hides is indicative of the kind of reciprocity and the character of tariff reform to which the great manufacturing interests will give the seal of their approval. They are perfectly willing to have raw material which they do not produce placed upon the free list, but they wil! continue to insist upon the most extreme measure of protection for the finished article which can be made upon the legal ballot, and they do produce. Thus it has always The Times has no objection to free

proceedings now in progress. Should hides, and this matter is not mentionsuch be the case, it will be a matter of ed for the purpose of suggesting any profound regret to all who have the opposition to such a measure. But it is hard to refrain from adverting to the This movement in Pennsylvania is of innate selfishness of the great manunational import. Its significance is facturing interests in everything pereven than that of the fight taining to the tariff. They are all in against Tammany in New York, for it favor of reciprocity provided they are involves the political and moral status of the whole Keystone State. The situation is in every way a remarkable one. is willing and anxious to have a treaty within a few weeks, and a new treaty For many years Pennsylvania has been with Argentina whereby hides from dominated by one of the worst political that country shall be admitted free into rings, perhaps the worst, that ever held the United States in return for a like sway in the United States. Lately there admission of leather and leather goods has been a serious revolt in the Republinto Argentina. The trust will profit ican project, and the people who are lican party, and the ring has only been at both ends of such a deal, and it does able fully to consummate its schemes not care a rap what becomes of the by the aid of a few alleged Democrats. man who raises hides in this country.

in court, proudly proclaiming their De- from the exactions of the trusts. They mocracy, and pleading with deep pathos | want trust-controlled products on the on behalf of true Democratic principles. free list. The efforts of the great manu-Their aim is simply to prevent a com-plete fusion between the Democracy to the defeat of all such measures, and to the increase of their own advantages by removing the duties from raw ma-Coray's name can be kept off the ticket terials produced by unorganized industry. The trusts will be willing to sacdent Republicans will vote separately rifice everybody and everything but for their own candidates, thus dividing themselves. This is their idea of tariff the reform vote and making the whole reform and reciprocity; but it will hardly satisfy the American people in their

### The Animus of the Prosecution.

If the American public needed any demonstration of the spirit in which the Navy Department has lent itself to the conspiracy to destroy the Victor of Santiago, it was furnished yesterday in evidence presented to the Court of Entleman conclusively proved his high quiry. It will be remembered that a character and eminent fitness when he person of the name of Claxion was exgenerously stepped aside to make a amined some time ago as a Sampson witness. He had been, at the time of leaders, having done all in their power | the battle off Santiago, in the engine room of the Texas, and had been called by Captain Lemly to testify, because just themselves to the situation and he had agreed to swear that he had been in charge of the port engine of the thusiastic support. It will be a graceful vessel, and had reversed the same, unand manly act on the part of Mr. Coray der orders which the Department has to urge such a course—in fact, it seems contended were given to prevent collision with the flagship Brooklyn, Upon | We are rather impatiently gratified to All of this is upon the assumption the testimony of this person Captain learn from the medical press that it was that the outcome has been correctly Lemly appears to have depended to not the gas-forming bacillus discovered

The prosecution has made some mistakes. In a general way its effort to ignore facts and to build up a case against Admiral Schley irrespective of such things has been prosecuted with a will be trouble. The prosecution has made some misfair degree of corrupt ability. But in the instance under consideration a mistake was made. Not only Claxton, who would swear to what was wanted, but take was made. Not only Claxton, who ley, who testified yesterday. Like Claxecution, but, as he declined in advance ous object lessons which have been af-forded since the canteen disappeared from the army post. It is not improbaties, he was not called by the Navy round up the abductors with little diffi-Department, and Claxton was. Yes- culty, if it wanted to. terday Mr. Hanley swore that Claxton was not in charge of any engine on the Texas during the Santiago battle, but was employed to tend the air pump. Claxton had sworn that he controlled ance question is so hard to settle is that | the port engine of the vessel. The witness had charge of that bit of machinery and deposed that he did not stop or reverse it, but only slowed down when the Texas and the Brooklyn near

The country could not have a better illustration of Captain Lemly's tactical course than is displayed in this development. Here were two men who had neen in the engine room of the Texas on the great occasion. One of them had thing more to them than a symbol of cor been in a responsible position and could had not been in such a position, but was ready to state that he had been and that he had done what the Department wanted to prove had been done. The former was ignored and the latter was placed upon the stand. But the hirsute Hanley to Guam or somewhere. Mr. Rayner caught him at the Court yesterday and put him on the stand, and the stoppage of the Texas' engines was to maintain prices.

knecked on the head, We are glad to believe that incidents of this kind are not lost to President Roosevelt. He knows what the American people think about the whole business. He has begun well in dismissing Hackett. Crowninshield, Lemly, Chad-wick. Ward. Potts, and Maclay should refurnishing her Palace in Peking. Comhave his attention next. Last of all, ment probably is unnecessary. of course, comes Sampson.

## Hazing at Cornell.

It is announced that there was a mass neeting of the students at Cornell recently, for the purpose of putting an end to the practice of hazing. About a thousand students attended it, and all were in favor of the suppression of the custom. This is perhaps the most hope-

rance is to keep the individ- ably had something to do with the

the colonel and all the officers of every practice was common to all colleges. It regiment in the army; it is also a mat- originated in love of fun and the horseer on which every employer of labor play which a lot of high-spirited youths tifications has been holding its monthly will hold practically the same opinion. No man in charge of a business entergether under favorable conditions. No man in charge of a business enter- gether under favorable conditions. prise wants men in his employ who Gradually it came to be considered a annot be depended upon, or wishes to sort of test of a man's courage and cannot be depended upon, or wisnes to sort of test of a man's courage and lose the services of an able man on account of his habits. It is significant that the army officers have been nearly a number of companions bent on testing which now will be tested. The Brown unanimous in saying that the Woman's these qualities to the utmost, and the Christian Temperance Union did not alleged fun is more than likely to be-Sandy Hook. Certain changes were made know what harm it was doing when it come deadly earnest. When the inven- in the gun since the recent test, when it

spirits and love of a rough-and-tumble spirits and love of a rough-and-tumble partment at present are those at Fort good time it is not worth very serious Preble, Me., where a board of artillery trial of physical endurance it is a matter for the cognizance of the law. College boys have no more right to torture their companions than factory operatives have to pound a new workman in

It is refreshing to see that the boys at Cornell, for in any school or college public sentiment is more effective than rules made by the faculty. If the same ction were taken by the cadets of West Point and Annapolis it would be matter for further rejoicing.

### Tae Canal Problem.

About this time of the year it is natumian Canal. Congress will be in session on the subject with England will be presented to the Senate. Everybody in Washington in touch with official life

is agog with interest in the great Amerfrank enough to say they know all about the convention negotiated between Mr. Choate and Lord Lansdowne, are promulgating cheerful statements in regard to its terms.

Yesterday we were treated to a positive statement, printed in the "New York Tribune," that the proposed treaty gives the United States plenary power to fortify the Nicaragua Canal, merely conditioned upon its undertaking, paying for, and maintaining the work, which, when completed, will form an integral part of its national coast line. Today the "New York Herald" learns that the convention does not permit us to fortify, and that the subject of fortification is ignored in the text, but is covered by rules and regulations similar to those agreed upon by the Powers in relation to the Suez Canal.

Tomorrow we may hear what we have feared all along-namely, that the commendable good nature of Secretary Hay has induced him to offer Great Britain the free gift of the territory that Government has seized and taken away from us in Alaska already, but Pyramid Harbor to boot. On the strength of apparently well authenticated forecasts we have been almost tempted to grow enthusiastic over the new canal treaty; but, remembering how nearly we came to congratulating Mr. Hay on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty before we were allowed to read and reflect upon its abeminable provisions, we are holding our horses.

"caitiff flight," as Dock Laborer Maclay McKinley. In this country the profession adheres closely to the idea that it was attenuation of the ventricular wall of the

The European, and especially the Engthe man who actually was in charge of the port engine of the Texas was summoned. This man was Machinist Han-is detrimental, and may be fatal to the ey, who testified yesterday. Like Clax-on, he had been approached by the pros-however, that some Vienna newspaper men, who are better informed on Balkan

It may be considered as settled that the United States will not surrender the sovereignty of the Philippines. The only juestion in connection with the status of those islands for us to consider is how tage. Representative Shafroth, who has lately visited the archipelago, says that the solution of this problem lies in giving the people the largest possible measure of self-government. Undoubtedly this is true. So far as conditions will permit the claim is affirmed." et them govern themselves locally, subject to the paramount authority of the United States, such authority to be exercised in strict conformity with the Fed eral Constitution. We must show the Filipinos that the American flag is some

testify to the truth. The other, who It is reported that the Russian Glass country has fallen twenty-five per cen-And still the apologists for the trusts will seriously argue that their effect is to make things cheaper. If any person ho Lemly blundered in not sending Mr. estry beneves that trusts are retined for that purpose, or that such an effect folestly believes that trusts are formed for lows, he is in a mental condition that t.de. Their open and avowed purpose is

We do not like to discourage charity. All the same our advices from China seem to indicate that the money raised in this ountry for the relief of the Shensi famine sufferers has stopped in the pocket of Li Hung Chang, and that the Empress Dow-

## Right and Wrong.

(From the Philadelphia Record.) It is right that the nation should be upon to furnish warships for the protect

of army recruits drink moderately. A minority are total abstainers, and another minority cannot let liquor alone. It ought to be easy for anybody to see that the most effective way of promotion of the most hope—

(From the Chicago Record-Herald.)

Before they began trying Caleb Powers down in Kentucky the other day everybody in the courteent of the most hope—

(From the Chicago Record-Herald.)

Before they began trying Caleb Powers down in Kentucky the other day everybody in the courteent of the most effective way of promotion of the number of bottles found.

### TESTING THE NEW GUNS.

Not more than fifty years ago this Work of the Army Board of Ord. A Review of the Industry by an Exnance and Fortifications.

The Army Board of Ordnance and For Thursday, Many matters of interest are before the board. Among other things

which will spoil them for the service sensical. The courage of any young gun. As soon as the gun is mounted and for life. They have courts martial on their hands, and all sorts of annoyances. They may be excused for being to his life; and ability to endure rough to hi treatment without fainting is not necessarily to be considered the highest form of bravery. It may mean simply tough nerves and lack of sensitiveness. In so far as hazing is the outcome of animal spirits and lave of a rough-and tumble.

and a Epounder designed by S. N. McClean, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Most important tests under the War De-

attention, but when it becomes an un- officers is engaged in mortar firing. The scientific, irresponsible and limitless War Department has authorized the use of brown powder instead of smokeless powder during these tests. In other respects the original programme, as approved by the Secretary of War, will be followed, making the conditions as nearly those of the service as possible. The American Ordnance Company and

the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition themselves have taken the matter up Company have withdrawn their field guns from the comparative tests which will be conducted at Sandy Hook and Fort Riley under the auspices of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. There will luring the test.

### EXTRA PAY DISALLOWED.

Two Months' Salary Claimed While on Waiting Orders Denied.

Robert J. Tracewell, Comptroller of the Freasury, this morning gave out his desion on the appeal of George H. Harries, then colonel First District of Columbia Infantry, from the action of the Audi-tor of the War Department. Mr. Harries claimed two months' extra pay as colonel First District of Columbia Infantry, which was disallowed by the Auditor be cause the claimant did not show that he was present for duty during the said period. Mr. Tracewell affirmed the acion of the Auditor

Concluding his decision, Mr. Tracewell said: "If the commanding officer of a regiment could place himself in a duty atus by merely doing work of a military character, it follows that he could return to a status of waiting orders by ceasing to do such work, and in neither ceasing to do such work, and in neither case would the time or even the fact of the chang necessarily be known to any other person. While I recognize his au-thority under General Orders 139 to thority under General Orders 130 to change his own status under certain circumstances, I cannot regard so loose a procedure as effectual to accomplish such a change.

'It does not appear that Colonel Harries took any action to place himself on duty. He contends, however, that his orders realling certain officers of his regiment to duty after having placed them on waiting orders have been recognized by this office as valid and binding upon those officers.

as valid and binding upon those officers. It is calaimed, on the authority of the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, in the case of Captain Looker, that an officer not in a duty status cannot issue orders which his subgridinates are bound to obey; and that the recognition of the validity of his orders is a determination that he was himself in a status of duty. The position of the validity of his orders is a determination that he was himself in a status of duty. The position of these furloughed regiments, however, was exceptional. In general whon an officer attailing to the full authority of his rank while not on the sale and interest on the amount advanced. But at the present moment consignments are no much spill up, and the full authority of his rank while not on the sale and interest on the amount advanced. But at the present moment consignments are too much spill up, and the full authority of his rank while not on the sale and interest on the amount advanced. But at the present moment consignments are too much spill up, and the full authority of his rank while not on the sale and interest on the amount advanced by another, and the officer actually in command is the command he is succeeded by another, and the officer actually in command is the proper person to issue orders. When a regiment is furloughed in a body, there is a distinct of the term of the production, but they have found the officer actually in command is the furloughed in a body, there is a far from impossible, would creating give a greater tone of instanct, the factories and up to the present moment consignments are made drawing for 50 per cent of the value of the value

proper person to issue orders. When a regiment is furloughed in a body, there is no longer any necessity for a commandating officer in the fuil meaning of the term. Some one must be responsible for the Government property and for the performance of such work as may be responsible should be actually and so Paulo could not only monopolize the Brazilian market, but also discrete, not exceeding one month, of increased pay formerly allowed for exponsibility for the arms and property of increased pay formerly allowed for the sponsibility for the arms and property of the company.

"It is possible for a commanding officer to exercise some supervision over the affairs of his regiment during a furlough period without interfering with his civil price with the furlough period is incidental to the power of such supervision would not seem to place him in a duty status. The power to assign additional officers to duty during the furlough period is incidental to the power er expressly given to make the original and is really nothing more than an amendment of the previous orders. The authority, whether express or implied, to of itself place an officer in a duty status, shough if he be properly assigned to duty, the performance of those duties might be regarded as a sufficient compliance with his assignment. The furled status, though if he be properly assigned to duty, the performance of those duties might be regarded as a sufficient compliance with his assignment.

"As it does not appear that the claimant actually retained or placed limited to duty the performance of those duties might be regarded as a sufficient compliance with his assignment. The furled status the sugar industry in the city of the cancel to retain the city of the cance

## The Charge Refuted.

The Charge Refuted.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

Errors of judgment may have been made by
the commander of the flying squadron, but that
took counsel for his personal fears and failed
to do anything that a brave officer should have
me is not to be believed. The charge of covdice has not been supported by a scrap of
tidence. It is refuted by the testimony of
tose who were in the best position to judge
a conduct.

### The Ridiculous Prosecution. (From the Pittsburg Despatch.)

enquity in the control of the many as a thing as the good name of the navy one-sidedness would render the prosecution alous. The hearings will soon end, as well may, nothing having been proved against gallant senior rear admiral, and almost yething having been proved in his favor.

### Pure Celtie. (From the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.)
"The man that tries to pinch me," writes Mr.
atrick Crowe, "wall bite the dust, for I am
eady to die in the mix. I will not be kanatooed." This eminent gentleman and scholar
evidently in carnest, and being in carnest
e drops into his native tongue. If that is not
unce Celtic, will some learned philogist be good Blocks of Five.

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.)
One Col. W. W. Dudley is figuring in the fallippine Jemp monopoly. Let's see; wasn't here a Col. W. W. Dudley who used to figure ver in Indiana as a prominent live stock dealer bont election time?

## The Real Thing,

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)
The President knows enough about New York
polities to recognize the 'real thing' when it
stalks into the White House and asks for a

## No Doubt.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)
No doubt it will be a great surprise to President Roosevelt to learn that he has for some time been supplying mulca and horses to the Britons in South Africa.

# THE SUGAR TRADE IN BRAZIL.

pert on the Subject.

The State Department has just receive of an article on the sugar trade in Bra zil, written by an expert on the subject and quoted in a bulletin issued by the French board of trade of that place. The writer says:
"The manufacture and commerce of

cane sugar in Brazil, although of considerable importance, have hitherto never attracted much attention from European or American capitalists.
"Both English and Americans purchas

is estimated at 250,000 tons. The export of sugar to foreign countries in 1900 was

about 30,000 tons, and the remaining 220,000 tons were shipped to different States of the Republic or consumed on the spot Not only is there no premium for export, but, in fact, sugar is subject to an export duty, which is always a cause o "In 1900, exports to foreign countries were, in round numbers, 31,060 tons—to New York, 25,000 tons; to Liverpool, 6,000; and to Havre, 60 tons. In 1901, exports took a somewhat larger development, sta-

istics up to the end of April giving the following results: From Pernambuco, 20,000 tons; from Maceio, 20,090 tons; or 50,090 tons in all in four months, against 31,600 tons for the whole year of 1900.

anow tons for the whole year of 1990. "Compared with the large area under cultivation, the factories are but few. In only one is the diffusion process actually employed. Machinery has been furnished principally by Cail, Fives Lille, and some German makers, and, although of the most modern kind, is often incomplete. For this reason, the vacuum pans are often unaccompanied by the triple-action engines. engines.
"A better idea will be obtained of the

A better idea will be obtained of the working of those factories from the fact that the average yield is only 7 per cent, while by the diffusion process II per cent can be obtained. The factories may be divided into two distinct classes, the central factories and the small mills in which sugar is, made by the old process, the latter being very numerous in some districts.

sugar is, made the small mills in which sugar is, made by the old process, the latter being very numerous in some districts.

"The personnel of the central factories is generally composed of foreigners in the early periods, but is nearly always substituted by nationals later on. There are, however, some factories, especially in Sao Paulo, which are entirely directed by foreigners. The capital employed is almost entirely national, with the exception of a few central factories in Bahia and Pernambuco worked by English capital, and in Sao Paulo with French.

"In order to form an idea of the value of sugar in Brazil, it is necessary to take the average of three preceding seasons, as this year prices have failen so terribly in consequence of special local conditions and the financial crisis through which the country is passing.

"The disappearance of the great commission houses has left the market without guide or direction, and has obliged both central factories and small mills to often consign their sugar to parties unable to hold it back. To this must be added the difficulties of discount and credit produced by the financial crisis, which have prevented any operations on a large scale and greatly reduced the importance of this class of operations.

"During the last three years, sugars were quoted in the Rio market as follows:

"White crystals, per kilogram, 1898, 8.8 cents; 1899, 11, cents; 1899, 8, 21 cents; 1899, 9, 6 cents; 1990, 5 c cents; 1899, 6 cents; 1990, 5 cents; 1899, 6 cents; 1990, 5 cents; 1899, 4 cents.

"A kilogram is sequal to 2,2948 pounds."

deents, 1899, 4. cents, 1899, 4. cents, 1899, 4. cents, 1899, 4. cents, 1891, in consequence of the circumstances we have enumerated, prices fell as follows: White crystals, 4.4 cents per kilogram; yellow crystals, 2.5 cents per kilogram; bruto secco, 2.5 cents per kilogram; bruto melado, 2.5 cents per kilogram.

## THE LAFAYETTE SOUVENIRS.

A Pian by Which the Donors Will Not Have to Pay Customs Dues.

A plan has been suggested unoffici at the Treasury Department by which J. Pierpont Morgan and Levi P. Morton may avoid the payment of \$10,000 or \$15,000 in duties on certain imported articles. The articles in question form a collection of rare souvenirs of Lafayette purchased by Messrs, Morgan and Morton in Paris French Ambassador, and were to be preated to the Library of Congress. They H. A. Taylor, Assistant Secretary of the

Treasury, ruled the other day in response to a letter from the donors, that duty at the regular rates must be paid on the articles notwithstanding the fact that they were to form a gift to the Government. Mr. Taylor said yesterday that he regretted the necessity very nauch, but he could not rule otherwise under the law. It is an absurdity, he declares, that persons should be obliged to pay several thousand dollars for the privilege of making a gift to the Government.

An official of the Treasury suggested that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Mortea might bring the Lafayette souvenirs into the country in bond, place them in the bonded warehouse and then surrender them to the Government. The Government could then pay the duty and turn the articles over to the Congressional Library. Obviously the official explained the Government would lose nothing by paying out money to itself in the form of customs duties. freasury, ruled the other day in respons

### The Zuider Zee Project. The United States Consul at Amster

dam informs the State Department that dam informs the State Department that the project for draining the Zuider Zee has been withdrawn from the states gen-eral by the new ministry, thus being dis-posed of probably for a long period. The state of the Dutch budget renders such an undertaking at this time unadvisable; be-sides, the fail in the price of land has di-published the demand for new agricultural habilines. holdings.

### THE TOBACCO WAR.

Fierce Competition Between Ameriean and British Trusts.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.-The Londo rrespondent of the "Record" sends the

Supremacy in the British tobacco trad s being fiercely fought for by English and American combines. This is the result of the invasion of this field by the American Tobacco Company, which has secured control of a number of British factories besides bringing large amounts of American manufactured tobacco to this coun-

To combat the American Trust half : ozen of the leading English tobacco fac ories have combined under the name of the Imperial Tobacco Company. It will ideavor to drive out the Americans.

As another means of defence a number resterday, at which it was agreed to reduce prices considerably below those quoted by the Americans. It is hoped by this means to induce retail dealers in this country to sell only the English goods.

On the other hand, the American invaders are doing all in their power to outwit and undersell the home manufacturers. I was informed today that the Americans are negotiating for the purchase of some of the largest tobacco farms in Virginia. This is said to be the chief card of the American company, and is also the play most feared by the British manufacturers.

J. W. Bewlay, one of the most reputable tobacco merchants in England, said to me today. The English companies are one and all doing their utmost to repel the American invasion, but I fear that we cannot do much good in the live if our uce prices considerably below those quot

the American invasion, but I fear that we cannot do much good in this line if our rivals are able to obtain a monopoly of the growing fields, and thus control the output of the raw material.

"There is a good deal of adulteration being done on both sides of the Atlantic, though, of course, I cannot call names. The battle is one in which sheer merit is bound to win in the end.

"English patriotism will certainly go a long way toward helping the home industry, but we are well aware that if the British tobacco users find that the American tobacco is a better and cheaper article they will buy it. It is, however, my opinion that the British will be the winners in this case."

Among some of the leading retailers great confidence is expressed that the British will win. An officer of the firm of Samuel & Gluckstein, who have 100 stores throughout London, said to me today: "We are not going to sell American tobacco and cigarettes at any figure, and we do not expect to lose much by it. The recent months have added to the price of the American pocket tobacco because of a tremendous decrease in sales. Even the cheap American cigarettes which were so popular are not sold here so much as they were a month or so ago."

An officer of the American Trust said

ago."
An officer of the American Trust said to me today: "In the future we shall sell tobacco in this country at the same price as in America, which is one-third less than formerly, and we will "fer as good terms to the retailers as do the English companies. In addition to this we will shortly open stores throughout London

## JERSEY'S FAIR GOVERNOR.

Miss Gill Takes Up Duties of State Executive.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 19.-New Jersey has had a good many Governors, real and has had a good many Governors, real and acting, in the past five years, but it is probably the first State in the Union to have a woman in that capacity. Her name is Agnes Montgomery Gill; she is a resident of Trenton, and for two years has attended to Governor Voorhees' correspondence.

Last Monday when Governor Voorhees' correspondence.

Last Monday when Governor Voorhees' correspondence.

Last Monday when Governor Voorhees' correspondence.

No man can disguise his voice in talking.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Prof. Gold-win Smith, of Toronto, the famous writer, who came to Ithaca the first of the week on his way to New Haven, to attend the Yale Bi-Centennial, was taken suidenly respectively. The content of the district of the district of the belonged to the district of the district caused by the change of climate, and ear ly yesterday morning his condition was | Washington Park has become the resort of

# CURRENT HUMOR.

(From Town Topics.) "She's not received in the best society, I'm

No; entre nous, she gets cold feet at bridge." (From the New York Weekly.)

iick! Druggist-What sized bottle! Wild-Eyed Man-Bottle! I want a keg. It's Not His First.

(From the Smart Set.)
She-I suppose you will commit suicide if I He That has been my custom,

A Lest Lesson. (From the New York Weekly,) Mrs. Winkers (meaningly)—The paper says a man walked into a saleon perterday afternoon, took a drink, see dropped dead.
Mr. Winkers (solemenly)—Procrastination is a terrible thing. He should have taken his tonic

## Malapropos.

(From the Philadelphia Press.) Bungle-Jenkins seems sore at me about some Mungle—Of course. You asked him if the new woman wasn't beginning to make him tired, Bungle—Well? Mungle—Well, he's just married his third wife after divorcing the other two.

(From Leslie's Weekly.) Miriam-Don't you think my new hat a poem, Ned (critically)—From its height, dear, I hould instead compare it to a short story.

## (From the Detroit Free Press.)

"The inhabitants of a city," remarked the Able Person who learnedly discusses sociologic and other profound questions, "are divided into two classes—those who own their houses and those who pay rent, and—"
"Excuse me," interrupted the Real Estate Agent, who doesn't know a thing about sociology and doesn't want to, "what about those who would rather move than pay rent?"

# In Besten.

(From the Chicago Post.) "Did you ever kiss a man?" asked the Chicago

girl.

The Boston girl blushed.
"Really, that is so vulgar, you know," she said.
"Maybe it is; but did you?" persisted the Chicago girl.
"I should hate to think it was a kiss," replied the Boston girl, "but since I have become engaged I have tried osculation."

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

Minnesota is called the "Bread and Butter tate," and rightly too, for last yea rher mills unned out 26,630,500 burrels of flour and churn-d over 69,009,000 pounds of butter.

The last request of an old Kansus soldier who omrades should throw the last shoveiful of earth pon his grave. The comrade did as he was re-uested.

A French economist has figured out that, as compared with France, the lower freight rates in Germany effect an annual saving to the German industries of \$84,000,000. France's great need, he thinks, is more canais.

In the Prussian enquiry into cancer, it is hoped learn whether the disease is hereditary or connected with indulgenece in alcohol or to-bacco, and with any other habit. Every physi-cian is asced to record his experience.

Tourists in Egypt can now take a trolley car the main street of Cairo direct to the Pyra hids. In a short time a line will be built, equip-ed with American cars, to run from the ocean ront at Piraeus to the Parthenon at Athens. A seat on the Toronto Stock Exchange was old last week for \$10,000. The "Toronto Monctary Times" says that not long since the sale of a seat for \$6,400 was thought remarkable, and later \$7,509 was obtained, "but this \$10,-000 sale beats the record."

Large coal veins, running from the German Rhine-Westphalian coal districts toward Limburg, in Belgium, are reported to have beeff discovered. If the coal is as good in quality as that of the Rhenish-Westphalian district it ay revolutionize the European coaol trade

Since the Anglo-Boer war began, two years ago, about 6,400 British officers and men have been killed in action and not quite 30,000 wounded. In the two days' fighting at Gettyaburg, in July, 1863, nearly as many men (5,602) were killed and nearly as many (37,206) wounded.

The "Baltimore Manufacturers' Record" an-The "Baltimore Manufacturers' Record" an-nounces that it will shortly issue its twentieth anniversary number, and it promises that it shall be in a general way the best and most comprehensive publication devoted to the up-luiding of any section of this country which has ever been issued. The proposed law for old-age pensions meets

The proposed law for old-age pensions meets with much opposition in France, on the ground that the age at which the pension falls due, sixty-five, is far beyond the average life of the French workman. Many labor organizations have protested, and all lave no mind to lay by from their wages money by which they personally are little likely to profit. The Canadian authorities have chosen Thurs-

Thanksgiving in the New Dominion, coinciding has usually been appointed for a day in Octo-ber. Some Canadian papers say that the holi-day now will take place at a very unseasonable period of the year for that country.

One of the peculiar features of trade in China is the great quantity of old iron imported-plates, tubes, wagon tires, horsesoes, railway spikes, wire rope, hoops, and general scrap iron. This is warked over, welded together and put to various uses in the small blacksmith hops houghout th country. It illustrates the intense economy of the people and the small value of labor. The city of Chrisbad, Bohemia, up to August,

transportation being by cabs and omnibuses. The city has a population of 15,000 permanent residents, which number is augmented each year from April to October by about 40,000 visitors. A street car company is now being formed, however, and will prove a blessing to the inhabitants.

I'm going to the Pan-American Exposition for a few days. During my absence you may run the office."

No man can disguise his voice in talking through a telephone. Every person has some little peculiarity of speech that, no matter how finantiastical in the peculiarity of speech that, no matter how finantiastical in the peculiarity of speech that, no matter how finantiastical in the peculiarity of speech that, no matter how finantiastical in the peculiarity of speech that, no matter how finantiastical in the peculiarity of speech that the peculiarity of through a teceponer. Surely person has some me-tle peculiarity of speech that, no matter how finfinitestimal it may be, is sure to be accen-tuated and made more recognizable over the wire. The man who has a sharp ring in his voice will seem to speak more sharply; a gruff voice will be made more gruff, and by the same rule an insincere voice is given a greater tone of in-sincerity.

of Ho'land. In 1791, for instance, there was in existence a tax imposed on all passengers trav-eling in Holland. In 1874 a duty of 2 shillings

ly yesterday morning his condition was serious, owing to the advanced age of the patient. However, he yielded readily to the treatment of the attending physician, and is vastly improved.

It is now thought that no further complications will set in. However, Prof. Smith will not be able to attend the Yale celebration, which has caused him much regret, as he was to be the only representative from the University of Oxford.

In some parts of Peru-for example, in the province of Junja-hens' eggs are circulated as small coins, forty to fifty befor counted for a

It is not generally known that Vienna pos-

The following complaint was recently filed be-fore a judge in Oklahoma: "The above-named deendant, Betta Brown, hereby accused of the

One of the important results of the displa-